HESTER VAUGHAN.

Mrs. Stanton goes to see Governor Geary -What She Saw and What She Said. The Revolution contains a letter from Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, dated in this city on the 5th

inst. We make the following extracts:-Dear Revolution: - In company with Mrs. Miller, daughter of Hon. Gerrit Smith, we waited on Governor Geary yesterday, with the memorial from the Workingwomen's National Association, asking a pardon for Hester Vaughan, now lying in a Philadelphia prison under sentence of death for the alleged crime

of infanticide. SHE TAKES THE NIGHT TRAIN.

We took the night train, and reaching Harrisburg at 4 o'clock, were summoned to the ungracious duty of coming forth into the cold morning air to decide what the next step should be.

THE USE OF MEN.

It is on such occasions, 'mid darkness and strangers, that one appreciates the genus homo; however, being thrown upon our own resources, we asked the conductor which was the best hotel in Harrisburg. "The Lochiel," he promptly replied, which at once suggested to us the ominous lines of Campbell, "Lochiel! Lochiel! beware of the day," and as we entered the long, dark omnibus, we gazed furtively about, feeling that there might be worse things at hand to beware of than what lay in the dim future. However, we reached the hotel in safety, found a comfortable room, where we resumed the thread of our dreams until breakfast, which, with the exception of the coffee (chickory?), was good. The attendants, from Afric's burning sands, were attentive and obliging.

A BLACK SAXON WITH CHISELLED PEATURES.

We were much struck with the fine head and chiselled features of one tall black man, who looked thoroughly Saxon in everything but color. On inquiry, we found his Excellency the Governor was at home, so we ordered a carriage and went to the Executive Mansion. We were somewhat ashamed of our outfit. The carriage was old and dilapidated, and our "white male" driver presented rather an untidy and limpid appearance with one leg of his pantaloons turned up and the other dragging on the ground.

GEARY OUT ON A "PARTY."

We were told that as the Governor had been out to a party the night before until 1 o'clock. we would find him still at his house. But in spite of the late hours he was already in the Capitol attending to the duties of the Executive Department. We queried as we rode along as to the probable frame of mind in which we might find his Excellency, and suggested to our companion, that with late hours, salads, oysters, ice cream, ceifee (and perhaps something stronger), we might find him in a rather dyspeptic condition, which would eclipse for a time the nobler sentiments of courtesy, justice, and mercy, but she promptly. repudiated the suggestion, and expressed her confidence that inasmuch as he had been in the society of ladies, probably tripping the light fantastic toe, in the giddy waltz or graceful quadrille, or exalted by their influence into the diviner realms of sentiment and affection, we should no doubt find him in a most philanthropic state of mind. In this hope we alighted at the Capitol, which, by the way, is an unpretending brick building. Everything was in a state of busy preparation for the opening of the Legislature in the second week in January.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE -SOBERING OFF ON SODA WATER.

It seems they allow their legislators a little time to steady themselves after the jovialities of the holidays before entering on the important business of the State. Seeing a group of workmen standing under the dome, we asked if some one would show us to the Governor's apartments. One old man, with a basket of apples on his arm, said he would do himself the honor. As we went along we inquired what the people generally thought of their Governor. "I am a Democrat, and he a Re-publican," he archly replied, "so my opinion would not be worth much, but I suppose the people of Pennsylvania believe in him or they would not have elected him."

PALPITATORS!!! After mounting the staircase and pausing to take breath (as we did not wish to euter his Excellency's presence in a palpitating condition), we knocked at the door, an attendant promptly appeared, and we were ushered into a large, pleasant room. We then gave him our cards and a letter of introduction from the world-known editor of the Tribune, which we secretly prayed the Governor, in an adjoining apartment, would be able to read.

GEARY TRYING TO READ GREELEY. Whilst he was deciphering that epistle and arranging his cravat, glossy black hair, and a benevolent smile for our reception, we had abundant time to observe our surroundings. The floor was covered with a bright Brussels carpet, a coal stove and a large table occupied the centre of the room; near each leg of the table stood a large spittoon, capable of holding at least half a gallon of rejected tobacco juice, and in a remote corner stood another of these symbols of legislative wisdom. Such a bountiful provision for this manly indulgence led us to fear that the Executive mouth might be disfigured with little streams of tobacco juice quietly meandering from either side through his beard, but we were pleasantly disappointed. The ceiling was decorated with portraits of all the Governors, from William Penn down to Governor Curtin, smiling benevolently, as if enjoying our merriment over the large spit-

A JOKE-GRARY, "THE HERO OF LOOKOUT MOUN-TAIN."

We were startled from our communion with the spirit-land by the usher who announced that the Governor was ready to receive us, and we soon stood in the august presence of the hero of Lookout Mountain, who had been so famous in the Kansas imbroglio. The Governor is a handsome man, of good manners, imposing presence, liberal views, and benevolent feelings, and we feel sure that we should have had a more pleasant and nurestrained interview, had not been for his stern secretary in spectacles, who maintained his position in the corner, occasionally throwing in a cold. curt remark, as if to remind the Governor that he had duties and interests as a politician as well as a man, and that he must manifest no tender emotions that might reflect on the bar of the State, as the judges, jurors, and advocate in the case of Hester Vaughan were all voters and would have a voice in his re-

election. stated that he had never signed the death warrant of Hester Vaughan, and that we might rest assured she was safe in his

Such being the case, we urged that a stay within the walls of a prison might not be the most desirable to an innocent woman, and that if the justice of the case had moved him to a stay of proceedings, mercy demanded that the prisoner should experience its benefits by a speedy release from her long and severe incarceration, never having been per-mitted to walk in the corridors either before or after her trial.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE "MADE AN EXAMPLE OF," To this his Excellency replied that 'ne had given much patient thought to prison discipline, and hoped to so improve 'ane whole system of the State as to make Pennsylvania an example that other States might follow. Knowing the disgreeful condition of "The Tombe" in New York, where a thousand church spires point to heaven, we promptly replied we were rejoiced that his mind was turned to that subject, and we hoped our Governor would follow his example.

Returning to Hester Vaughan, his Excellency remarked that justice would never be done in cases of infanticide until women were in the jury-box. This opinion shows that the Governor has either thought profoundly on this subject or read the resolutions passed at the Cooper Institute meeting. This being the opinion of the Executive, we shall look for a speedy movement among the women of Pennsylvania demanding that the statute providing that "minors, slaves, idiots, lunatics, criminals, and women shall not be jurors," be

amended by striking out the word "women." After spending over an hour with the Governor, who was gracious and genial (barring the under-current of wounded State pride), we acose to depart. Among the many kind words on leaving, he said, "Present my regards to Horace Greeley, and say to him that he is one of the distinguished men of our times for whom I have felt great admiration and esteem." Speaking of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, we told him he was our kinsman, and he must excuse what might seen to him uncalled-for sympathy on our part, as philanthropy was a family mainta. A manta, his Excellency graciously remarked, which he admired, and with which he himself was somewhat affected. The next day we went to the Moyamensing

MRS. STANTON SEES CHANDLER.

The Governor's letter opened the doors to us at once, and we were ushered into Mr. Chandler's office, where he sat correcting a letter of Hester Vaughan's to the women of the Empire State, saying that she wished us to hold no more meetings, or make any expressions of public sympathy in her behalf, as she feared it might embarrass Executive action in her case, and prolong her suffering. After hearing the letter, we remarked that, of course, Hester did not see that such a let ter would be a grave reflection on those in whose hand her life was. To suppose for a moment that any unwise action in a sister State could interfere with the proposed justice and mercy to a belpless criminal was an evidence of a want of knowledge of the high character of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who had told us that he had not signed the death warrant, and never should do so. It was evident that this letter had been prompted by some outside influence, and Mr. Chandler, probably, took that view of the case and decided not to send it.

OUTRAGE ON CHANDLER.

We found Mr. Chandler a genial, benevolent-looking old gentleman, though when we first met him, and he ascertained from the Governor's letter that we were from New York, he poured out the vials of his wrath on the Cooper Institute meeting, the New York press, and the Workingwomen's Association; but when he found the committee were calm, cool, collected personages, able to stand fire, and kinsmen of Gerrit Smith, who had been his associate in Congress, and for whom he expressed great regard and respect, most friendly relations were at once established. He complained that some of our papers had ridiculed him for coming down to Prison Inspector after having represented the Republic in foreign countries and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Congress.

MRS. STANTON SOOTHES CHANDLER. We assured him if any such things had been said, it must have been by some envious politicians in his own State. That his name was mentioned with great respect in the Cooper Institute meeting, and in our daily journals. In exalting his present position, we told bim we thought he had never held a higher office. No father could have been kinder than he has been to the unfortunate Hester Vaughan, and he has already made great improvements in the arrangements of the prison for the comfort of those under his supervi-

HESTER VAUGHAM.

He escorted us through the wing of the prison where the women are incarcerated, and gave us many interesting accounts of the inmates. At last we paused at the door of Hester Vaughan's cell, and saw her innovent face through the wicket for the first time. returned a sad, earnest, questioning look, as her eyes scanned the group that gathered around her door, which was at once thrown open and with trembling heart we entered. On seeing the poor girl our interest in her was greatly intensified, and we felt more than ever convinced of her innocence. Hester is a short, stout girl, with a round head, high, broad forehead, an open, benevolent face, light brown hair, soft blue eyes, and fair complexion. She has a quiet, self-possessed manner, and is gentle in her movements and speech. She can read and write, and is very intelligent for one of her class. She showed us several of Lee Richmond's stories, which she had been reading, and exhibited undergarments that she had made that were very neatly embroidered. Everything about her indicates a taste for order, cleanliness, and beauty.

As we were left alone with her, we had a

full, free talk of more than an hour. She went over the tragic scenes of the last year. She told us of her desertion in a strange land, of her betrayal and disgrace, of her wretchedness, despair, and suffering, of her oruel arrest and exposure; dragged by men, in the depth of winter, from a bed of sickness to the station house and prison, when prudence and mercy alike should have shielded her from the public gaze. She told us of her mock trial, the judges, men! the jurors, men! her advocate, a man! who took her last cent, and never came near her till the day of her trial, manifested no sympathy with her, and made a

mesgre, feeble defense. Mr. Chandler had told us of her agony after the sentence. Returning from the court she met him in the corridor, and threw herself into his arms, crying, "Oh, save me! save me! I cannot die!" Her screams in the court-room were enough to touch the heart of any man not made insensible by reverence for false laws and customs of his own creation; and not one there could understand the sorrows and temptation of woman, bankrupt in all she holds dear, and betrayed where, by all that is holy in nature, she had a right to look for protection.

She told us of her young days, her home, how much she feared her father might hear of her disgrace. She said she wished she had given some other name in court. When we fold her that the families with whom she had lived had petitioned the Governor for her reease, and spoken in the highest terms of her devotion and faithfulness to their interests, "Oh, yes," she said, with great simplicity, "I never harmed any one but myself." Her cell is about eleven feet square, has a large window that she can open or shut at pleasure, water and heat at her command, with a ventilator in the ceiling. She has a trunk full of clothes, a number of books, a table and two stools. She had asked a chair, as she suffers greatly with pain in her back, and cannot sit without

leaning. Noticing that she leaned against the | practising their profession in diff-rent parts cold wall, we told her that the pain in her back was rheumatism, and that that would increase it. If there is no law against it, we hope some one of the thousands of Philadelphia ladies whom the Governor told us were interested in Hester's case will send her a chair. Whilst we were there the door stood wide open. "Oh," said she, "how pleasaut it seems to have that door open. You have no idea how dreadful it is to be shut up all alone these long, dark nights, with mice and cockroaches. I have had my fingers bitten while sleeping." We mentioned this to a gentleman in the corridor. He replied, "A prison is not a hotel."

ARE COCKROACHES LEGAL?

As men are great sticklers for law, inasmuch as mice and cockroaches were not a part of the Judge's sentence, we trust such nuisances will be speedily abated as the uuavoidable hardships of prison life are more than most mortals can endure without becoming idiots or lunaties.

MRS. DR. SMITH.

In view of the jealousy expressed at the New York sympathy for Hester Vaughan, we asked how many Philadelphia ladies had been in to see her. She spoke of the frequent visits and great kindness of Mrs. Dr. Smith. "Once," she said, "a lady came with her; and last Friday (three days after the New York meeting) two ladies came to see me; that

We agree with the Governor that the home sympathy has been manifested with peculiar quietness both by the press and people of Penn-

CONCLUSION. We have no reason to fear that the poer and unfortunate will ever receive too much attention either at home or abroad.

We trust the present excitement will teach us, one and all, that we have an individual responsibility in the helpless ones now suffering in our jails and prisons. If we could only make the sorrows of others our own we should have less patience with wrong and

"It is remarkable," says Dean Swift, "with what Christian fortitude and resignation we can bear the sufferings of other folks."

Foreign Gossip.

-Intelligence has been received that Mr. Cooper, who is at the head of the Expedition for the Survey of the Yellow river, made his way as far as Bathange, when the Chinese authorities refused to allow him to cross over into Thibet. Under these circumstances he determined to fall back on the Bhama route, in the direction of Calcutta.

-Schoolmasters and pupils who are preparing for the next Oxford local examination will learn with vexation-if they are not already informed—that the French subject for juniors has just been altered. Instead of Haurean's "Charlemagne," as announced in the programme, dated May 9, it is to be "Lazare Hoche," by Emile Bonnechose. No explanation is given, but there must have been culpable neglect somewhere. The expense, as well as loss of time and labor, occasioned by this change might have been avoided by due consideration before fixing upon the subject for examination.

-In view of the observations of the transit of Venus that will doubtless be made in 1874 and 1882, Mr. E. J. Stone, of Greenwich Observatory, has rediscussed the various observations made in 1769 by Father Kell, Wales and Dymond, Captain Cook, and others; and he states that the investigation has led him to the "detection of several grave and fundamental errors which have previously been made in the discussion of these results, and to a value of the solar parallax entitled to be received with confidence." This value is 8 deg 91 min., which confirms the long-accepted conclusion that it was "about 8 deg. 90 min.," and gets rid of the serious discrepancies which have long perplexed astronomers.

-While many are clamoring for the abaudonment of Greek and Latin composition, the University of London has recognized its value, by making it one of the requirements for the degree of D. Lit., or Doctor of Literature, which it has recently instituted, and in one instance conferred. This title is attainable by all graduates of an English university or that of Dublin, on passing two examinations with not less than a year between them. The first, which entitles the successful candidate to the degree of M. A., includes the Greek and Latin classics, with prose composition in Greek, Latin, and English, and the history of the world to the end of the eighteenth century. The subjects of the second are the English language, English literature and history French or German language and literature, with either of the following languages: -Anglo-Saxon with Icelandic, Sanskrit, Arabic,

Hebrew with Syriac. -Dr. Acland says, in his address to the British Medical Association, "Chemistry, which used to be chiefly analytical, has now become enthusiastically synthetical." There are virtually no limits to the substances which can be made. Berthelot makes a calculation of the number of combinations with acids of certain alcohols. He says, "if you gave each a name, allowing a line for the name, then printed one hundred lines in a page, and made volumes of a thousand pages, and placed a million volumes in a library, you would need fourteen thousand libraries for your cata-He, therefore, properly calls such logue." bodies infinite, instancing the synthetical construction of the alcohol and aldehyde series, of the organic acids, of the amides, of urea, and the millions of possible bodies which loom in the future-certain to be made, waiting to be made, the possessors of qualities suspected, but unknown.

-Mr. David Forbes has made a series of experiments and observations with a view to arrive at definite conclusions as regards the contraction, on cooling, of the silicated rocks which compose so large a portion of the earth's crust. He found that large masses of artificial stone, weighing half a ton, were as large after cooling as the wooden models from which the moulds had been made. The principal ingredient in the castings here referred to was Rowley Rag, a basaltic rock, which figures largely in a range of bills near Dudley. Experiments with glass show the shrinksge to be not more than 1 per cent. of the whole volume. From these and other facts Mr. Forbes draws the conclusion that "the amount of contraction which silicated rocks undergo in passing from the molten to the selid and cold state must be very much less than usually taken for granted, and that, in consequence of this, the effects due to such contraction, when considered in relation to certain geological phe-

nomena, have been much overestimated." -A "Report on Meteorological Observations in the Northwestern Provinces of India" has been printed at Roorkee. It contains the record of weather for the year 1867, from twenty-three stations-three on the hills, twenty in the plains-which include all the physical features of the country. This is important, as observations made at different elevations afford means of comparison which can be turned to good account by meteorologists. Dr. Murray Thomson, who has drawn up the report, states that native doctors and medical students have been trained to use the instruments, and from them, when

of the provinces, trustworthy series of observations may be obtained. At Agra, lectures on the use of the instruments were given to the students of the Oordoo, and money prizes were awarded to the most profesent. Any one wishing to ascertain the temperature and other meteorological phenomena of the "cool season," the time of the hot winds, the rainy season, and of the weeks when periodical changes are taking place, will find them all clearly set forth in these tables. Dr. Thomson hopes eventually to show the connection between weather and disease; at present the data are too uncertain to enable him to do more than show an access of cholera on a sudden fall of temperature.

-On the 1st of November last one of the most important Dutch lines of railway was thrown open to the public. It runs from Utrecht to Waardenburg, and forms a link of the section Utrecht-Bois-le-Duc, leading to Brussels and Paris. Bois-le-Duc was on the same day admitted into the Dutch railway system, and put in communication with the railway that now stretches away from Goes (in Zeeland) to Venlo (in Limburg). It is probable that the section Bois-le-Duc-Waardenburg, which now alone remains unfluished in this part of the country, will be ready by the middle or end of next year, so that 1869 will witness an unbroken communication between Amsterdam and Paris. Of all the lines to be built by the State according to the act passed in 1860, this one from Utrecht to Bois-le Duc is the most difficult and costly. Three tremendous brides had to be constructed over three large rivers-the Mense, near Hedel, the Waal, near Zalt-Bommel, and the Lek, near Culemborg. The last is now open for traffic, and the others are nearly ready. The bridge near Culemborg, half-way between Utrecht and Waardenburg, is one of the grandest works of engineering skill. It consists of one arch of 492 English feet span, one of 262 feet, and seven arches of 57 feet span each, or 399 feet; total, 2063 English feet. It is constructed on the "fish-shaped girder" system. The one near Zalt-Bommel will measure 2680 English feet. -There is no end to the grammatico-logical

questions which come before us. A judge, discharging a man upon his recognizance to come up for sentence it called upon, tells him that if he behave well he will probably die before he hears any more of the matter. At this "Hibernicism" the newspaper says the whole court roared with laughter. There was no bull at all, for two reasons. First, a man who fires a shotted gun at unoffending little girls may hear of it after death; and most of those who laughed profess to believe this. But we will concede to the laughing audience that this allusion was not in the mind of the judge. Let us turn then to the grammatical view. The laugh is a proof of the progress which the logical principle is making; but it does not always show itself discreetly. The question is this-Has that which is never to happen a before and an after? No after certainly; but in common minds and common language it has a before. Is it absurd, ungrammatical, or illogical, to say to a person who is attempting the impracticable, You will ruin yoursell before you succeed? When a man says, "! will see you hanged first," he means that he never will: some persons explicitly add, "and then I won't." The laughing logicians of the court had the idea that before and after are alternatives: this is not true. The alternative of before is "at or after, or never." Try it; you will get to the moon before Christmas, or you will not get to the moon before Christmas; this seems clear. If not, then you get to the moon at Christmas, or after Christmas, or never. The judge's remark left open whether the criminal, not being called up during life, would be called up at death, after death, or never. He did not explain that the Court does not pass sentence upon all persons in articulo mortis, and does not summon ghosts; so that never is the only practical alternative. And probably the remark was suggested by the prisoner being an old man. A Scotch clergyman was talking very seriously to a parishioner about drinking, and hoped he had produced some effect. And so he had, for the parishioner said, "Ye're right, sir; whisky's a bad thing, especially bad whisky !" And we say that logic is a puz-

TO PROPRIETORS OF

zling thing, especially bad logic.

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\$918,711.80 Premiums on Policies not marked off \$1,355,557.51 PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

\$894,923 49 Interest during the same period-Bal-

VERES, etc \$1,002,422.81 LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.

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Expenses. 50.586 63 43.555-89

\$29 , 585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

211,375 00 128,594 00 51,500 00 20,200 00 Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 25,060 Pennsylvania Raiiroad 24 Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds 25,000 Western Penn'a Raiiroad

Mortgage 6 per cent, Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guar-80,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. 7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent.

10,000 Pennsylvania Ratiroad Com-pany, 200 shares stock....... 5,000 North Pennsylvania Rati-15,000.00

Cost, \$1,053,601-26. \$1,109,900 Par Balances due at Agencies— Premiums on Marine Policles, Accrued Interest, and other decis due the Com-

Cash in Drawer.....

\$1,647,367.80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1858. CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PERCENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State

They have a so decared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT, on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be assed to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free

of National and State Taxes. They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFI-CATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CABH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years

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